REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,262.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1875.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
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| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | „ 2 8 |
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

*Long Advertisements.*

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Rs. 1 0 |
| Each succeeding lines | „ 0-8 As. |

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 Lines of which go to the Inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S S. "JAVA," 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. W. Wynn, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 26th August. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, will be detained on SATURDAY, the 21st idem. with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th July 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. "AVA," 2,600 Tons, 340 H. P., Commander John Paterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 5th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

| | August 1875. | | August 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 5 | Leaves Madras | 20 |
| „ Carwar | 7 | „ Masulapatam | 21 |
| „ Narrakel | 11 | „ Coconada | 22 |
| „ Alleppey | 12 | „ Pamben | 23 |
| „ Tuticorin | 13 | „ Bimlipatam | 25 |
| „ Colombo | 14 | „ Gopalpore | 26 |
| „ Negapatam | 16 | „ Saugor Point | 26 |
| „ Pondicherry | 18 | Arrives CALCUTTA | 27 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontiana, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

| | August 1875. | | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 4 | Leaves BUSREH | 23 |
| „ Kurrachee | 8 | „ Mohomerah | 23 |
| „ Gwadur | 10 | „ Fao | 23 |
| „ Jask | 13 | „ Bushire | 25 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 13 | „ Baharein | 26 |
| „ Linga | 15 | „ Linga | 29 |
| „ Bushire | 17 | „ Bunder Abbas | 31 |
| „ Fao | 19 | „ Muscat | Sept. 2 |
| „ Mahomerah | 19 | „ Kurrachee | 7 |
| „ Busreh | Arrive 20 | Arrive BOMBAY | 10 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. BUSHEER, 702 Tons, 120 H. P. Commander J Smith, will be despatched on SATURDAY., the 31st July 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

*VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY for GENOA, and on the 1st on the 24th, of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | ..... | £15 | Including Wines | £4 | Without food. |
| Suez | 36 | ..... | 22 | | 6 | |
| Port Said | 38 | ..... | 24 | | 9 | |
| Messina | 50 | ..... | 34 | | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | ..... | 34 | | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | ..... | 34 | | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | ..... | 34 | | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 52 | ..... | 35 | | 14-10 | |

Children under 8 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL about the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins fitted with every comfort and convenience, and has also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a quick run home and presents an exceptionally good opportunity for intending passengers.

To be followed by the First Class Steamers—

MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 420 H.P. nominal, about the middle of September.

THYATIRA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, if sailing a regular EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, 3 intervals.

Fixed days of departure to be duly advertised.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all steamers of this Line.

| FARES. | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| { LIVERPOOL | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 |
| { SUEZ | „ 350 | „ 200 |

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 15th July 1875.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

| VESSELS. | CAPTAIN. | TONS. | H.P. | AUGUST. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUMATRA | J. Orman | 2288 | 450 | 9th—Suez, &c. |
| HYDASPES | D Rennoldson | 2284 | 450 | 13th—Southampton. |
| AVOCA | J. H. Torbock | 1463 | 250 | 20th—Suez, &c. |
| PEKIN | W. Woolcott | 3777 | 600 | 27th—Southampton. |
| | | | | SEPT. |
| THIBET | C. H. Eastley | 3503 | 400 | 3rd—Suez, &c. |

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 9th August 1875, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, (3,782 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. White, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any shot of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be indorsed on the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 6th August 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th July, 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. INDIA, arrived from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

NO CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. India.

Bombay, 29th July 1875.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3 at instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c. Few articles of Furniture, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Calcutta Built Buggy, strong and in excellent order suitable for an Australian Horse.

A handsome Bay Arab Charger.

A strong English built Brougham with Horse and Harness.

A Lady Galloway

The Celebrated Bundle Australian Kangaroo hound (Dog) "Jack," and Australian Kangaroo (Bitch) "Countess"

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th July 1875.

## NOTICES.

*NOW READY,*

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY. —Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every Commodities, such as Crockery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCH MAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Established 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India :—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial | £ 4 14 0 |
| Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped | 6 6 0 |

In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

| | |
|---|---|
| Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c. | 12 12 0 |
| Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes | 21 0 0 |

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

| | |
|---|---|
| Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case | 18 18 0 |
| Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case | 27 6 0 |

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free, or on application to the above.

HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

BEG respectfully to bring to notice that they have just received a large invoice of CASHMERE SILVER GOODS.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Gilt Tea Services complete, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret Jugs, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret set complete, Jug with Glasses and Tray.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Tea Cups with Saucers, with and without covers.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Army and Navy drinking Cups.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Tumblers, with and without covers, Mugs of sizes with Handles, Salvers, Napkin Rings, Vases, Scent Bottles, and very handsomely worked Bracelets.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for

SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN and PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE, MURRAY and LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF,

At the TOILET,

And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN and KEMP, NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whiting Brothers & Co., Calcutta.

Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 20 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer INDIA, Captain Donano, will sail as above on SUNDAY, the 1st August, at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th July 1875.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE. MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

For the Benefit of Mrs. D'ARCY READ,

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF EVERYBODY WHO TAKES A TICKET.

SATURDAY, JULY 31st, 1875.

Tickets at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

SEE BILLS.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE. —FURTHER CONSIGNMENTS of this WINE have just reached us, and may be obtained in Quarts and Pints. Apply to our GODOWN-KEEPER, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

30th July, 1875.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The CRICKET MATCH—THE ELEVEN *versus* THE TWENTY-TWO—will commence punctually at 2 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON. All Gentlemen who have signed the circulated notice are requested to attend.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Cricket Secretary.

31st July.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—With reference to the Notification of Government in the General Department, dated the 5th May last, and published at page 475 of the *Government Gazette*, I hereby give notice that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE will be held at the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 11th August 1875, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING SIXTEEN MEMBERS of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of the CITY of BOMBAY by the JUSTICES of the PEACE resident in the City of Bombay.

HORACE W. BARKER,
Acting Clerk, Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 27th July 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MR. MICHAEL (otherwise MIGUEL) ANGELO DE GA, the eldest surviving brother of the late ANTHONY GEORGE DE GA, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, has CONTRACTED with Mr. PRANJIVUNDAS BAI HAND for the ABSOLUTE SALE to him of all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND or GARI called or known by the name of Cut'owry or Bombila Bombilacha Tooca, situate in Girgaum, on the North side of the road leading to Breach Candy, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bholeshwar, containing by admeasurement 4,264 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North partly by a public passage, and partly by the property of Dossabhoy Dinshaw, on the South by the road leading to Breach Candy, on the East partly by the property of Igreja de Nossa Senhora de Esperance, partly by the property of Wittoba Bhugwan Panday, partly by the property of Wittoba Jeewanji, partly by the property of Purshottam Atmaram, and partly by the property of Hurrichand Nillaji, on the West partly by the property of Ramchundar Manockji, and partly by the property of Janardhan Gopal, all which said premises are numbered 307 in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax, and are and have for some time past been in the occupation of Russeorl Pudooji and others. All PERSONS who have any claim or any right or interest whatever to or in the said property, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Trust, Gift, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to send in the same in writing to the Undersigned at his Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the said sale shall be completed free from, and without reference to, any such claim.—Dated this 30th day of July 1875,

ARDESIR FRAMJEE,
Solicitor for Purchaser.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION. ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

Now Ready, handsomely bound in imitation Russia.

FAMILY HERALD New Volume. Price 4s. 6d.

The *Bookseller* says: "This popular magazine is now issued in half-yearly volumes. With its wealth of fiction, poetry, scientific information, correspondence, and useful family reading, it thoroughly justifies its claim to be considered a 'Domestic Magazine of Useful Information and Amusement.'"

Just Published.

FAMILY HERALD New Volume. Containing three complete Novels, entitled—

"The Shadow of a Sin;"

"The Doom of the Alvatross; A Secret of the Sea;"

"Could Aught Atone?"

Four Novelette, Twenty-six Short Stories, and Twenty-six Essays.

The *Saturday Review* says:—"Its Novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating-library stories."

Just Published.

FAMILY HERALD New Volume. Novels and Tales.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of the "Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

Price 4s. 6d.

FAMILY HERALD New Volume. Leading Articles and Essays.

The *British Quarterly Review* says:—"There is a well-considered leading article or essay every week, upon some subject of an instructive or thoughtful character."

Just Published.

FAMILY HERALD New Volume. Answers to Correspondents.

The *Saturday Review* says:—"The answers to the confidant and confessor in every station of life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them."

Price 4s. 6d.

FAMILY HERALD New Volume. Random Readings.

"Its Random Readings are the recognised modern Joe Miller."—*Brighton Gazette.*

London: William Stevens, 421, Strand, W. C.

And may be had (at a small percentage over the published price) of George Robertson, Melbourne; Gordon & Gotch, Sydney; and by Order of all Booksellers.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—Healthy, Cool, Cheerful, and Convenient QUARTERS, near Victoria Gardens and Tramway. Apply to Secretary, Albion Place, Byculla.

NOTICE.—A FRESH STOCK of Superior Round and Oval FOOT BALLS FOR SALE. ROWLAND & Co., 19 Meadow Street, and Rampart Row.

WANTED BY A LADY, teaching in a Native Family, in Music, Singing, Drawing, Fancy Needlework, and the usual branches of an English education. Apply to "L.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE—D. NICOLSON'S PALE ALE, in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-12 per dozen respectively. Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER at 1, N. Y. MUIR & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

*UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.*

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

| *FOR DESTROYING* | *FOR DISINFECTING* |
|---|---|
| RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c. | HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES. |

*For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.*

*For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.*

*For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.*

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

*A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.*

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestio, sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBERTS, 47, Mortimer Street, London W, and sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and

## NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

*Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.*

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tanna Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLARAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

Date for submission of Tenders has been extended to 31st August, after which date none will be received. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

BROACH COTTON GINNING & PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th July to the 5th August next, inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th July 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

ROOF BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following QUANTITIES of 1 inch thick MOULMEIN TEAK BOARDS:—

100 Tons of not less than 19 feet in length, by 6 to 7 inches wide.

50 Tons of not less than 5 feet 6 inches in length, by 6 to 7 inches wide.

To be delivered at the rate of not less than 15 Tons and 10 Tons per month respectively, commencing from 1st January 1876.

The Boards to be of the best quality sawn exact to size, from well Seasoned Timber, in good and sound condition, to be free from all defects, and subject to the approval of the Locomotive Superintendent.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Roof Boards," and which must specify the rate per 100 of 50 cubic feet delivered at Byculla, must be addressed to the Secretary's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tender shall be ACCEPTED will be required to enter into a contract and FIND SECURITY equal to 10 per cent upon the estimated aggregate value of the Roof Boards to be supplied them.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 27th July 1875.

NOTICE TO MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS & MERCHANTS.

BEST KEROSENE OIL.

Just arrived per American Barque "Edward Kedder," 11,500 cases pure and best refined KEROSENE OIL, in patent screw neck tins, Penny and Boston brand, exposely manufactured for India, and Fire Test 120 degrees and upwards certified by the State Inspector of the City of Boston, quality guaranteed. Tins warranted to contain full quantity of 5 gallons Oil. For Sale, apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Buildings Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

WM. WATSON & Co.,

23 APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., SENT TO ENGLAND and elsewhere for Rs 1 and upwards according to size, for delivery at address free of all charges.

HOME and OTHER REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable rates of Exchange.

PASSAGES by Steamers and Ships secured.

PASSPORTS, SOVEREIGNS, and other REQUISITES for Travellers procured.

GOODS, STORES, WINES, &c., SUPPLIED from Stocks her or from England.

PERSONAL, FINANCIAL, and GENERAL AGENCY business conducted.

Every information will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

Established 1809.

President:

His Grace the Duke of Roxburghe, K.T

Vice-Presidents:

His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K.G.

Chairman of the General Court of Directors:

The Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *Chairman.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS.
LIFE RESERVE FUND—£2,682,513: 7: 6

SPECIAL NOTICE.

*IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF THE RATES*

FOR

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLES.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Yearly. | Half-yearly. | Quarterly. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 20 | 25 6 0 | 13 0 0 | 6 10 8 |
| 21 | 25 11 0 | 13 3 0 | 6 12 0 |
| 22 | 26 0 0 | 13 6 0 | 6 13 4 |
| 23 | 26 6 0 | 13 8 0 | 6 15 0 |
| 24 | 26 12 0 | 13 11 0 | 7 0 8 |
| 25 | 27 2 0 | 13 15 0 | 7 2 0 |
| 26 | 27 9 0 | 14 2 0 | 7 3 8 |
| 27 | 28 7 0 | 14 6 0 | 7 5 8 |
| 28 | 28 7 0 | 14 9 0 | 7 7 8 |
| 29 | 28 15 0 | 14 14 0 | 7 9 8 |
| 30 | 29 7 0 | 15 2 0 | 7 12 0 |
| 31 | 30 1 0 | 15 7 0 | 7 14 4 |
| 32 | 30 10 0 | 15 11 0 | 8 0 8 |
| 33 | 31 3 0 | 16 0 0 | 8 3 4 |
| 34 | 31 13 0 | 16 5 0 | 8 5 8 |
| 35 | 32 7 0 | 16 10 0 | 8 8 4 |

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES.

For Civilians, payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death.

*Without Profits.*

Yearly at Age 20.

| | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Company | 25 | 6 | 0 |
| The old rates do. do. | 30 | 12 | 0 |
| The Standard | 31 | 8 | 0 |
| The Universal | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| The Commercial | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| The London and Lancashire | 33 | 8 | 8 |
| The City of Glasgow | 31 | 8 | 0 |
| The Church of England | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| The Royal | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| The Alliance | 31 | 10 | 0 |

INDIAN BRANCH:

Central Office: 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS

F. S. Collis, Esq., Administrator-General.
R. A. Lyall, Esq., (Lyall, Rennie & Co.), Merchant.
Capt. H. P. Lovell, Superintendent F. & O. S. N. Co.
S. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Medical Officer—Dr. Ewart.
Agents—Chauntrell, Knowles and Roberts.

BOMBAY.

Agents:—W. NICOL & Co.

## BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the shipments of the brand received by the Company during the past three years confirm the unrivalled qualities which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

| | |
|---|---|
| Per doz. Quarts, cash | Rs. 6 0 |
| Do. Pints, do. | „ 4 0 |

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

## BADHAM AND COMPANY.

JUST OPENED OUT, EX P. & O. S. S. PESHAWUR AND GEELONG,

SCARVES, TIES, BRACES, BELTS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

WINDSOR SCARVES.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| To tie in Bow, Knot, or to wear with ring, plain colours, blue, black, or white spots | 1-12 to 2 0 |
| Fancy Twill, washing striped checks, all shades of colour | 2-8 to 3 0 |
| Rich corded Silk, plain colours, fancy stripes or shaded | 3-4 to 3 0 |
| Black for Mourning, twilled and corded | 3 8 |
| Long Windsor, length 40 inches, in fancy spots or stripes, all the latest shades |

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 30TH JULY 1875.

THE reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount from 3 to 2½ per cent. at yesterday's board meeting will take no one by surprise, the movement having been very generally anticipated, and, in fact, from the position of the Bank, fully expected for the past fortnight. Evidently nothing but the want of confidence, engendered by the continued mercantile failures, has postponed the movement so long, and the mere fact of it having taken place will be accepted as an indication of a better feeling. The effect is already apparent both in the stock and produce markets, and it seems now by no means unlikely that a reduction to 2 per cent. may be made at no distant date. The level is no doubt exceptionally low and has not been often reached of late years, the last occasion being from 13th July to 14th September 1871, but the position at present is exceptionally strong, and irrespective of outside influences, would quite warrant the reduction. Yesterday's Bank return, as telegraphed by Reuter, shows an increase of £500,000 in the Reserve, and £312,500 in Bullion, with a decrease of £312,500 in Discounts, bringing the proportion of the Reserve to liabilities up from 49¾ to 51 per cent. In addition to this, a further payment of £118,000 went in yesterday after the return rendering the proportion still better. The rate of discount on 6 months sight bills is still quoted at 3 per cent. the same as a week ago, but this has no great significance, as after 3 per cent. is reached there is no inducement for discounters to operate in bills, first class securities showing a better margin. This is very clearly exemplified from the advance of ¼ which took place in Indian Rupee Paper yesterday, and the further advance in Consols this morning to 94¾. French Rentes have receded to 105¾, but they are subject at times to other than mere Money Market influences, and are consequently a less certain indication of the tendency of affairs. The information received by wire this morning that Harvest prospects in England are improving, is also a favourable symptom, especially when taken in conjunction with the other features to which we have already alluded.

The weekly Metal quotations from London show a decline of £2 per ton in Tile Copper and £1 in Brasiers, ½d. per lb. in Yellow Metal Brasiers and 5s. per ton in Silesian Spelter.

The Produce Markets were all firm yesterday, but there was no actual movement in prices. COTTON perhaps showed the effect of the reduction in the Bank rate more distinctly than any other article, the day's sales, which in the morning only promised 12,000, having closed for 14,000 bales, Mid. Uplands on the spot being 1/16d. per lb. higher. This morning the market again opened steady: probable sales 15,000 bales, and if the improvement receives any support to-day in Manchester, we may very probably see a more active state of affairs. Leaving out the American advices, however, nothing but a decided rally in the demand is likely to make any material impression on Liverpool, stocks there being too heavy for anything short of a very large consumption to cope with them.

Yesterday's New York message reports no change in Cotton prices, but Gold has lost the previous day's advance, being again quoted at 112¾. The receipts at the ports were 600 bales against 1,200 bales on the corresponding date last year; exports to U. K. *nil*.

The price of Bar Silver in London has advanced somewhat unexpectedly from 55 13/16d to 56 per oz., and STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has consequently shown a much firmer feeling with a rise of fully 1/32d per rupee. Whether the improvement is likely to be at all permanent, however, depends entirely on the reason for the advance in Silver. If, from a falling off in the supply, rates are not only likely to be maintained, but will probably tend steadily upwards; but if, on the other hand —and which seems the more likely cause of the two—the present rise is due to the Indian Banks coming in as buyers with a view of laying their funds on this side, we cannot look for any important movement in rates until our export trade assumes more importance. We quote to-day:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand..... | | 1s. 9¼d to 17-32 per rupee. |
| do. | 6 months' sight | 1s. 10d. |
| Credits | 3 „ „ | 1s. 9 29 32. |
| Documents | 3 „ „ | 1s. 10⅜. |

On Calcutta business has been done in 60 days' sight bills to-day at 99 5/16, but demand continues still at 99⅜ to 15/16.

IN GOVERNMENT PAPER no transactions are reported. We quote nominally Fours, Rs. 102½; Fours and a half, Rs. 103½; Fives and a half, Rs. 108½.

The SHARE MARKET is again slightly firmer and a slight general improvement in values must be noted. Bank of Bombays have advanced a half per cent. Press Shares are stronger, Berar Company being Rs. 30, Indian Press Company Rs. 15, and Colaba Press Company Rs. 200 per share higher. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is a shade better, but buyers are still chary of the description and the advance is only about Rs. 5 per share in some of the leading Companies. Bombay Burmah Trading shares have advanced to Rs. 1,770 per share.

COTTON has been decidedly firmer to day, the better appearance of matters at home having lent holders more strength, moreover one or two large native buyers have made their appearance in the market. Prices are not quotably higher, but there is decidedly less disposition to sell at current rates. Receipts yesterday were 630 bales, making 1,755 bales for the week against 928 bales for the corresponding week last year.

FREIGHTS are dull and unaltered in every respect.

PIECE GOODS are steadier again, but as usual on mail day, transactions have been insignificant.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Nomi. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Divi-dend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 250,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct | Agra Bank ..... | 92 |
| 12,000 | 1,000 | all | 10 do. | Bank of Bengal ..... | 1,400 xd |
| 20,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | Bank of Bombay New.. | 733½ |
| 5,750 | 1,000 | all | 8 do. | Bank of Madras..... | 1,160xd. |
| 50,000 | 250 | all | 4 do. | Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China | 260 |
| 40,000 | 281½ | all | Nil. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank. | 210 |
| 40,000 | 20 | all | 5 p.ct | Chartered Bank of India and China ..... | 150 |
| 40,000 | 250 | 125 | 5 do. | National Bank of India.. | 110 |
| 60,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank..... | 485 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | 60 | Colaba Land Co..... | 1,165 |
| 7,500 | 100 | all | ... | Esplanade Land & Pier Co.Ltd | 110 |
| 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 20 p. a. | Mazagon Land ..... | 625 |
| 6,000 | 1,000 | all | 15 do. | Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ..... | 220 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 200 p.c | Akbar Cotton Press Co... | 1,201 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,150 | 80 p.c | Albert Co., Kurrachee.. | 750 |
| 100 | 500 | all | 18 p.c. | Albert Ginning Co..... | 210 |
| 250 | 1,000 | 200 | 000 | Alfred Mills Co. ..... | 1,105 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 200 p | Apollo Press Co..... | 3,400 |
| 175 | 1,000 | all | | Bellary ..... | 715 |
| 125 | 500 | all | 60 p.c | Berar Company (New).. | 545 |
| 1,000 | 250 | all | 200 p.c | Indian Press Co. ..... | 315 |
| 600 | 250 | all | 24½ p.c. | Broach Cotton Co..... | 75 |
| 400 | 1,500 | all | 275 p.c | Carwar Co..... | 850 |
| 230 | 250 | all | ... | Coconada Press Co ..... | 20 |
| 500 | 1,886 | all | 175 p.c | Colaba Press Co..... | 3,000 |
| 600 | 300 | all | Nil. | Dholleria P. & G. Co.... | 200 |
| 2,222 | 1,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co..... | 1,125 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | Rs. 200 | Fort Press Co..... | 2,000 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 45 p.c | Framji Cowasji Press Company ..... | 300 |
| 300 | 500 | all | 100 p.c | French Pres Co..... | 375 |
| 1,150 | ... | 1,400 | 100 p.c | Imperial Press Co..... | 350 |
| 3,125 | 400 | 350 | 60 p.c | Mofussil Press & Gin ning Co..... | 420 |
| 600 | 2,000 | 5,000 | ... | Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld..... | 1,250 |
| 120 | .. | 1,500 | 250 p.c | Prince of W. Press .... | 600 |
| 300 | 50 | all | 100 p.c | Sassoon's Press Co..... | 580 |
| 400 | 500 | 750 | 125 p.c | Scinde Press Co..... | 415 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited..... | 958 |
| 150 | 850 | all | 12 p.c. | Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co..... | 1,000 |
| 450 | 1,000 | ... | 100p.c | Volkart's United Press Co. ..... | 915 |

* Per share, for the half-year.

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 600 | 1,350 | all | 100 | Alexandra Spinning..... | 1,300 |
| 500 | 500 | all | 200 | Alliance Spinning ..... | 1,575 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 1,0 | ... | Bhownuggur M. & P. Co. | 1,000 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 100 | Bombay United ..... | 1,100 |
| 1,200 | 125 | 100 | 10* | Broach Mills ..... | 150 |
| 900 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Colaba Spinning..... | 700 |
| 2,500 | 2,500 | all | 100p.c | Dharumsey Spinning .. | 1,080 |
| 1,200 | 1,200 | all | 100p.c | Fleming S. W. Co..... | 980 |
| 1,800 | 1,000 | all | 100p* | Great Eastern ..... | 980 |
| 700 | 1,000 | all | 60p.c | Hindustan S. W. Co..... | 980 |
| 750 | 1,000 | all | 100p.c | Jeevraj Balloo Mills .... | 1,005 |
| ... | ... | 900 | ... | Khandelah Spinning ..... | 857 |
| 300 | 1,250 | all | Nil | Madras Spinning ..... | 870 |
| ... | ... | 500 | ... | Madras U. Spinning ..... | 1,040 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 70 | Manekji Petit's..... | 1,575 |
| 1,050 | 1,000 | all | 100p* | Morarjee Spinning..... | 1,100 |
| 4,000 | 625 | all | 56p* | Original ..... | 635 |
| 600 | 1,250 | 250 | ... | Prince of Wales Spinning | 630 |
| 110 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200p.c | Soonderdas Spinning .. | 900 |
| 500 | 1,000 | 250 | 31½p* | Do. do. 1/4 share. | 276 |

* Per share for the half-year.

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £20 | 21 | 7 | 5 p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..... | 250 xd |
| ... | £20 | 10 | 14 | Do. New £20 Shares..... | 19½ |
| ... | £20 | 6 | 7 | 3 do. Ditto ..... | 72 |
| ... | £20 | 21 | 13 | 1 do. Ditto ..... | 32 |
| ... | 100 | 1,000 | | do. B.B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,160 |
| ... | £10 | 10 | 0 | 15 do. Do. New Shares ..... | 220 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | 12,500 | 1500 | 240 p.c. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ..... | 1,770 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 4½ p.ct | Bombay Gas Company | 650 |
| 500 | 500 | 300 | 27 p.ct | Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld. ..... | 150 |
| 2,150 | 200 | 100 | 8 p. t. | Malabar Company, Ld. .... | 95 |
| 4,000 | 50 | all | 4 p.c | Mechanics' Build'gs Co... | 23 |
| 1,000 | 500 | all | 30 p.c | Prescher & Co..... | 300 |
| ... | 250 | all | 40 p.c | Vingas Patent Slip ..... | 25 |

### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | Date Dividend. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | 25 | 11½ | ... | Bank of China ..... | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | East India Bank ..... | 1 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain T. Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut. Col. Malcolmson, Mr. Ottley, Mr. L. L. Hall, Archbishop Gregory, Mr. M. Sarkies, Mr. and Mrs. Atmaram and child, and twelve deck passengers.

### ARRIVAL.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Burmah (s)..... | Sanders ..... | Kurrachee, July 27. |

### DEPARTURE.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Decean(s)..... | Gaby ..... | Southampton. |

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Zerbino, to Marseilles.
Barque Hydrec, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

### CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVAL.
26 Olive Branch .....Wheatley .....Bombay, July 9.
July. DEPARTURES.
26 Orion (s) ..... ..... .....
Duleep Singh ..... ..... .....

### MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.
26 Choice ..... ..... Algoa Bay.
Asia (s) ..... ..... Rangoon and N. Ports.
July. DEPARTURES.
27 Chashmere ..... ..... Coconada.
Ella ..... ..... Cocanada.

### DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Strathclyde s. 502 bundles hoop iron, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

FROM LONDON.
Menzaleh s., 5 packages sherry and 12 cases old tom, J Nesbeth; 10 bales paper and 10 cases white starch, Goolam Nabee Amerkhoy; 100 cases old tom, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.
Parana s, 1 case hardware, Mahomedally Tyabjee.
Peshawar s, 21 cases eau de cologne, Bell Brandenburg & Co.

FROM GENOA.
India s, 5 cases thread, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar.

FROM TRIESTE.
Pollux s, 41 cases paper, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar.

FROM SUEZ.
Geelong s, 1 case books, Dorabjee Jemseejee.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Accrington, 78 bales cotton, Cursondass Narronjee; 161 cwts nigerseed and 151½ cwts myrabollams, Rowchund Manockchund; 175 bales cotton, Raghobhoy Dava.
Vixon s, 105 cwts myrabollams, Pragjee Vusta; 40 bales wool, Nursey Khatow; 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 170 bales cotton, Girdhurlall Futtechund; 100 bales cotton, Lilladhur Govindjee; 150 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 29 bales skins, Jacob Sawoo & Co.
Parana s, 21 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 55 bales cotton, Vurujlall Lockmonbhoy.

FOR LONDON.
Deccan s, 3 bales hides and 1 case woolen chudder, R L Southern & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
India s, 337½ cwts wheat, A Kunkler & Co; 200 cwts wheat and 1321 cwts gingellyseed, Alsen Riebe & Co.
Zerbino s, 4,585½ cwts wheat, Ewart Latham & Co.
Sumatra s, 5,600 bags gingelly seed, R I S N Co.
Pollux s, 94½ cwts gingellyseed, S Tyabjee & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Pollux s, 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee & Co.
Sumatra s, 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR VENICE.
Sumatra s, 5 bales hides, Alsen Riebe & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Adria s, 99 bales hides and skins, Peerbhoy Damjee: 72 cwts sandle wood, Dehemonbhoy Habibhoy: 150 bales cotton, N J Abraham; 150 cwts sandlewood, S N Talatee.

## HIGH COURT—31ST JULY.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

358-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and others v Cowarjee Pragjee and others—Heard, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSE.

563-74—Balcrustna—Ragunath Krishnajee v Ragoonath Ramjee and others—Mr Bicknell.—Part heard.
548-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jaithanund Sectaram v Heerjee Hunsraj and others—Tyabjee and Rustomji.
316-74—Leach and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Welljee and others—Jefferson and Payne—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
384-75—Prescot and Winter—The New Colaba Co v Visram Wagjee
553-74—Jefferson and Payne—Dola Manchund v Jotta Goolabchund and others—Craigie Lynch and Owen and Chalk and Turner.
552-74—Jefferson and Payne—Dola Manchund v Ramjc Takersey and another—Craigie Lynch and Owen and Chalk and Turner.
551-74—Jefferson and Payne—Dola Manchund v Hathi Veerchund and another—Chalk and Turner
550-74—Jefferson and Payne—Dola Manchund v Ramchund Mahookchund and other—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
549-74—Jefferson and Payne—Dola Manchund v Jaitha Goolabchund—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
526-74—Mr Fletcher—(for pauper)—Doolub Raghowjee v Kasserbai widow and others.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

LONG CAUSES.

254-72—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowa Cara and others v Essabin Kalliff—Macfarlane and Skipsey.—Part heard.
592-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Abba Succoor Beg Mahomed Cowarjee Pragjee—Lynch and Tobin.
512-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Jaitha Goo'abchund and others v Dolla Mareechund and others—Jefferson and Payne—Chalk and Turner.
45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowagira Kellote Coomjee Ahmed v Ashabehi widow and others—Chalk and Turner.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 29.
Brooke, Lieut Col, Bengal Asst Adjt Genl, on leave, from Simla.
JULY 30.
Bordin, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from Morar.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 28.
Laub, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Vet Dept, on duty, to Poona.
JULY 30.
Gordon, Lieut Col, Bengal R A, on duty, to England.
Hixman, Lieut Col, Bengal 69th Rifles, to join, to England.
Glasspoole, Lieut Col, Bombay ——, to retire, to England.
Mathews, Captain, Bombay 2nd Queens, on duty, to England.
Carre, Captain Bengal R A, to join, to England.
Brooke, Lieut C d, Bengal Asst Adjt Genl, on leave, to England.
Cook, Lieut, Bengal 5th Cavalry, on Med Cert, to England.
Kelly, Asst Apothe, Bengal Med Dept, on Med Cert, to England.
Rulle, Lieut, Bengal 17th Regt, on leave, to England.
Keefer, Surg, Bengal 20th Punjab Infantry, on Med Cert, to England.
Bordin, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Kamptee.

## MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, July 27.*)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr H B Farmer, Actg Head Asst to the Coll and Mag of Kurnool, one month's examination leave, under Rule 1, Chapter VII., of the Civil Leave Code.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj T Weldon, Mag of Police for the Town of Madras, three months' privilege leave from 15th Aug 1875, or date of departure, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

J K Ramen Nair, Subordinate Judge of Calicut, leave on medical certificate for one month from the 5th inst, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

THE Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr Francis Henry Woodroffe, to be Dis and Sessions Judge of Godavery, but to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Ganjam during the absence of Mr J G Thompson on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr Henry William Bliss, Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Madura, to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Madura during the absence of Mr P P Hutchinson on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr Francis Brandt, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of Chingleput, to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Godavery during the employment of Mr Woodroffe on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr George Arthur Parker, Actg Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam during the absence of Mr E C G Thomas on privilege leave, or until further orders.

All the above mentioned Officers will join their respective appointments forthwith.

Mr V P D'Rozario, Dist Munsif of Calicut, to act as Subordinate Judge of Calicut during the absence of I K Ramen Nair on sick leave, or until further orders.

Capt Wyndham Hughes Hallett, to act as a Mag of Police for the Town of Madras during the absence of Major T Weldon on leave, or until further orders.

Mr J W Johnston, Depy Collr and Mag of Salem, to act as Supt of Prisons for the Town of Madras during the employment of Capt Hallett on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt Charles Edward Lorraine Eastall, Actg Asst Supdt of Police, Gantam, to act as Supdt of Police, Jeypore, during the employment of Capt J S Blaxland on other duty, or until further orders.

The Hon L C Innes resumed his seat as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, on the forenoon of the 24th inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Col E A Foord, R E, Supdg Engr, Bellary, fifteen days' subsidiary leave, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, from date of giving over charge of the Dist.

Capt R F Morris, R E, Dist Engr, Trichinopoly, leave on medical certificate for one month.

Lt W J G Baddeley, R E, is appointed an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and posted to the Presidency Dist.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Samuel Trant McCarthy, Actg Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of the Kistna Dist, to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of the Chingleput Dist during the employment of Mr F Brandt on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Charles William Wall Martin, Actg Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Madura, during the employment of Mr Bliss on other duty, or until further orders.

The above Officers will also join their respective appointments forthwith.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj Alexander McGoun, Madras S C, to act as Comdt of a Battalion of the Nair Brigade during the absence on furlough of Capt C DeL Gostling, or until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 5, Act IV of 1871, the Govr in Council hereby appoints Surg-Maj G E Whitton, M D, D P H, to be a Member of the Local Fund Board of the Nilgiri Circle, vice Surgn-Maj R T Davis, resigned, the said Member to remain in office for three years, or until his successor is appointed.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg Maj R W Cockerill Actg Principal of the Madras Medical College, resumed charge of the office from Surg Maj M C Furnell, F R C S, on the forenoon of the 1st inst.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the Genl Order issued by the Govt of Bombay, No 880, dated 17th June 1875, permitting Lt G P Sambier, of the R A, Comdt No 3 Horse Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that officer is granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years under the Regulations of 1838.

The furlough to Europe granted in G O G No 279, dated 19th April 1875, to Col E A Foord, R E (Madras) Engrs, Supdg Engr, 1st grade, Dist Engr, Bellary, is cancelled at his own request.

Lt Col J Michael, of the S C, Supdt, of Pensions, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days, from the 24th July 1875, or date of departure, Lt-Col J Hudleston, of the S C, performing the duties of the Supdtship during the absence and on the responsibility of the former officer.

The services of Lt W L C Baddeley, R E, doing duty Sappers and Miners, are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept.

The following List received from the India Office, is published:—

No 13, dated 25th June 1875.

List of Military Officers of the Madras Establishment permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave.

Permitted to return—Capt F Smalley.
Granted Extensions of Leave—Surg J A W Spence, 3 months, s c; Lt-Col G B Brown, 4 months, p s; Capt W G Sharp, 6 months, p s; Capt J C M Simson, 4 months, s c; Maj H S Robinson, 6 months, s c; and Lt D Robertson, 3 months, s c.
Lt-Col J W Ridsdell, Military Accountant and Offg Examiner of Commissariat Clothing and Stud Accounts, is granted general leave on medical certificate up to the 25th Septr 1875, in extension of privilege leave, under Rules XXV and XXIX of the Regulations of 1868.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—

Capt William John Seaton, having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj, from the 29th July 1875.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice:—

| MAILS | At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c. | At General Post Office. After-Packet. | At Branch Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway. | 3-30 P.M. | 4-30 P.M. | 8 P.M |
| For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Siroor, Deccan, and S. Country.... | 12 NOON. | 0-30 P.M. | 10-30 A.M. |
| For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Ocrum and Panwell | 5 A.M. | 5-30 A.M. | (5-30 P.M. of previous day. |
| For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch..... | 6 P.M. | 7-30 P.M. | 5-30 P.M. |
| For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry ..... | 9 A.M. | 10 A.M | 6-30 A.M. |

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 3-30 P.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces Punjaub, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 noon and for Surat, Baroda, Rajpeepla and Cutch, at 6-30 P.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 4 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 8 30 o'clock, and closes at 9-30 o'clock for letters and 1-30 P.M. for Newspapers and books. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding 4 tolah, 4 annas, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2, annas, 2 tolah 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8annas, ½ ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BARKER—July 27th, at Aden, the wife of Mr. John Barker, Government Engineer, of a daughter.
WILKINSON—July 29th, at Malligaum, the wife of Clement Wilkinson, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

STEWART—July 26th, at Rawal Pindi, Lucy, wife of Captain Stewart, 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAPPEL—July 22nd, at Simla, the wife of A. J. Leppoe Cappel, Esq., of a son.
CURRIE—July 26th, at Naini Tal, the wife of Robert G Currie, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Shahjehanpore, of a son.
DANIELL—July 22nd, at Rockville, Darjeeling, the wife of A F. Daniell, Esq., of a daughter.
LEEDS—July 23rd, at Pachmarce, C. P., the wife of H. Leeds, Esq., of a son.
MORRIS—July 27th, at 8, Middleton Street, Calcutta, the wife of Edward Morris, Esq. of a son.
SEWELL—July 24th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Mr. H. Sewell, M. C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BOULTER—MASTERS—July 26th, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Black Town, Madras, by the Rev Nicholas Cooke, the Rev. R. Starling Boulter, Wesleyan Missionary, to Jessie Maria, eldest daughter of Joseph Masters, Esq., Bengeworth Evesham.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1875.

MR. AITCHISON, the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, has written a cautiously worded letter of thanks to Sir Douglas Forsyth for his successful management of the Mission to the Burmese Court. In this letter the Government of India says that Sir Douglas fully carried out his instructions with reference to the two questions of the reception of Lecsecetahee and the recognition of the independence of Western Karennee; and the Treaty signed by the Envoy is accepted by the Government as bringing to a satisfactory conclusion the dispute which the King of Burma had raised by putting forward pretensions which he now abandons to sovereignty over the Karens. On the far more important subject, however, of the Envoy's conduct after the King had rejected the Viceroy's demand for permission to send a Mission through Burma attended by a British escort, the Government of India maintains what its partisans will probably call a judicious reticence. Indeed, from the use by Mr. Aitchison of the phrase, "*the* negotiations "entrusted to your charge have been brought "to a satisfactory conclusion," it might be inferred that Sir Douglas had fulfilled the whole purpose of his Mission in settling the misunderstanding about Western Karennee. But we need hardly say that such an inference would be quite inconsistent with the admissions made in the Government of India's Resolution of last week, that the Envoy had been directed to make a communication to the King about sending a British escort with any fresh Mission to China, and had only been told not to ask for an answer because the Government of India foolishly supposed His Majesty would have no objection to make to such a proposal. When a negotiation of this kind had once been opened, it ought to have been completed before the Envoy left Mandalay; and there is something exceedingly disingenuous in the attempt of the Government of India to gloss over the failure of the Mission in the matter of the escort by simply saying nothing about it. The excuse has, of course, already been offered that the Government keeps silence out of a feeling of "loyalty" to Sir D. Forsyth. But such loyal treatment is likely to do Sir Douglas more harm than good. The rumour, for instance, to which the *Englishman* has given currency, that "the Envoy was "directed to stay at Mandalay and await further orders, but that he determined to come "away for reasons of his own," will be sure to find general acceptance, when it is seen that the Government of India has refrained from expressing any opinion whatever about the conduct of the negotiations relating to the escort. The Government will get the credit of having acted most generously towards a Political Officer who, by his disobedience to orders, had given occasion to the barbarian to triumph and brought discredit on the English name. But it seems to us that the Viceroy ought not to concern himself, in a matter of such grave moment, solely about the feelings of Sir Douglas Forsyth. "Loyalty" to the public is his first duty; and the public has a right to know who is to blame—Sir Douglas or the Government of India—for the national disgrace inflicted on England by the failure of the Mission to Mandalay. We have not hesitated to state our belief that the Government alone is responsible for what has happened. In the Resolution the Viceroy in Council was represented as still, on the 12th inst., considering what ought to be said in reply to the King's refusal to let a British escort pass through his territory; and it seems absurd therefore to suppose that Sir Douglas can have received instructions on the 24th of June to wait at Mandalay till the Government had determined how to deal with an unforeseen emergency. The Envoy is hardly the man to have dared to disobey positive orders; and, if he had done so, would not a Viceroy with a policy to carry out, and having some regard for the public interests and his own reputation, have set aside personal "loyalty" to his friend and appointed a fresh Envoy to supersede Sir D. Forsyth? We see no reason for supposing that the Viceroy nobly resolved to sacrifice the honour of the Empire in order to save the character of his Envoy from reproach; on the contrary, the effect on our mind of Mr. Aitchison's letter of thanks with its studied omissions is to suggest that the Government is trying to make a scapegoat of Sir Douglas in order to shake off responsibility for its own blunders. We trust it is not the case that Lord Northbrook is anxious at any cost to maintain peace till the Prince of Wales's visit is over. It is inexcusable in people at home to suppose that this auspicious event will atone for all past administrative sins and inaugurate a new reign of prosperity and happiness in India; but the Viceroy ought to know the real value of gilded "pills for the earthquake," for he has ruled the Empire long enough to have learnt that no degree of social splendour can compensate the English rulers of India for political dishonour.

THE irrepressible Civil Service has had a field-day in Parliament, and, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Robert Lowe and other sympathizers, has come out of it with flying colours. The "heaven-born" Service is to be congratulated on having succeeded in establishing the existence of a first class undeniable grievance, and in successfully bringing to bear on Government the full weight of Parliamentary public opinion. In conceding this much it must not be imagined that we intend to come forward as the champion of the Service; nor shall we give occasion to any hostile critic to taunt us with any change of views regarding the merits and demerits of the Civil Service as an institution. We have never concealed our opinion that the Service as a body is not what it ought to be, and not even what from its extreme importance it might reasonably be expected to be. We have no sympathy whatever with the present mode of selection, and consider that, whatever merits may be claimed for the competitive system, it has introduced into the governing body many men who are no credit to the Government or to the country, and who are not fitted either by education or social position to raise the character of the Service, or to entitle it to the respect and confidence which it ought to command. At the same time we are quite ready to admit, what it would be absurd to deny, that the average competitionwallah is fully as useful and efficient as the majority of his predecessors from Haileybury. In fact, we might even go further and admit that with all its failings the competition system has procured more men of average culture and ability than were ever sent out from England in a similar period under the old system of patronage and jobbing. The fact that the Government Secretariats throughout India are largely recruited from the most able of the competitionwallahs of the day sufficiently shows that the Government has become largely dependent upon the ability and aptitude for work which is shown by many of those who have come out under the new system. That the Civil Service as a whole is overpaid, considering the amount and importance of the work which it is expected to perform, we do not conceider. We do not of course mean to say that the work might not be done cheaper; but experiments in State economy are more or less hazardous, and we are inclined to think that of late years the Imperial cheese-paring has been carried to an excessive and injurious extent. On the other hand, by way of contrast, we may point to the extraordinary practice, more than once referred to in these columns, of increasing native salaries to a European scale, in deference to an absurd and sentimental crotchet that natives and Europeans should be treated in respect to pay and allowances on a precisely similar footing. The Civil Service is to be congratulated that the administrative reforms of Lord Cornwallis were not interfered with by the advocacy of such extraordinary and unreasonable views. It is well known that the principle which guided Lord Cornwallis in fixing Civilians' salaries on a liberal scale was partly to put a stop to the almost universal corruption, and partly to compensate the East India Company's writers for the loss to which they were subjected by the prohibition of private trade. Had the doctrine then been mooted that natives were to be freely admitted into all branches of the administration on the same pay and privileges as Europeans, it is morally certain that the liberal scale of pay then sanctioned would have been very seriously cut down, on the obvious ground that the Indian revenues could not bear the strain of a charge so enormous as would be entailed by the general adoption of so abnormal a rule. Though, however, the pay of Civilians is by no means excessive, the number of appointments which are reserved for them to hold is rigidly limited, and for the last ten years and upwards the Civil Service of the country has been rapidly increased at the rate of 40 to 50 Civilians a year, whilst the average number of casualties and retirements does not probably on the average amount to much more than 15 or 16 in the year. This state of things has, it appears, led to a complete block in the North-West Provinces, and in every Presidency there is a general complaint that promotion is at a stand-still, and that the Service, as a career, is a snare and a delusion.

It is well known that in 1857, at the instance of the Civil Service Commissioners, the Government of India published a list of the appointments which were reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, with the avowed object of stimulating competition and of attracting to the Service the most eligible class of educated young men. The list of appointments thus published has certainly answered the purpose of its original publication by attracting to the Indian Civil Service an enormous amount of public interest and attention; but the principle inaugurated by Her Majesty's Government of reserving to the Civil Service certain specified appointments, and of opening the Service only to public competition, was not long adhered to. In 1861 the thin end of the wedge was first inserted—not, however, without much opposition from influential members of the Indian Council—by passing an Act to enable the Indian Government to appoint persons other than Civil Servants to offices previously appropriated to members of the Civil Service. This Act, as Mr. Lowe points out, was to some extent a breach of faith with those persons who had been induced to enter the Service on

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## A TRUE BILL FOUND AGAINST COLONEL BAKER.

LONDON, 29TH JULY.

A True Bill of Misdemeanour has been found against Colonel Valentine Baker.

## THE GOODWOOD CUP.

The following is the result of the Race for the Goodwood Cup :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Aventurier | 1 |
| Scamp | 2 |
| Trent | 3 |

Harvest prospects throughout the country are reported to be improving.

## MR. PLIMSOLL'S APOLOGY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, 30TH JULY.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Plimsoll apologized and withdrew the unparliamentary expressions he used on the 23rd instant, the occasion of the withdrawal of the Merchant Shipping Bill. Mr. Disraeli considered the apology full and satisfactory, and the motion of reprimand which he had originally urged was discharged.

## GRAND BANQUET IN THE GUILD-HALL.

A Grand Municipal Banquet of an International character was given in the Guild hall yesterday. Amongst the guests were many foreign Mayors and cordial speeches were exchanged.

## THE CARLIST WAR.

The Alphonsist troops have captured Leodurgel.

LONDON, 29TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 4¼d. |
| Exchange on India | 1s. 9⅛ to 1s. 9 7/16d. |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 92 |
| 4½ do. do. | 92½ |
| 5 do. do. | 97½ |
| 3 per cent Consols for account | 94⅛ |
| 5 per cent French Rents 1872 | 106. |
| Bar Silver | 56. |

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ..£14,687,500 Inc. £500,000.
Bills Discounted ..£18,687,500 Dec. £312,500.
Bullion .....£28,625,000 Inc. £312,500.

The Bank of England rate of Discount is 2½ per cent. The sum of £118,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

The following telegram was so misprinted in our yesterday's issue as to be unintelligible —

## PARLIAMENTARY.

### THE NEW MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

LONDON, 29TH JULY.

In the House of Commons last night the New Merchant Shipping Bill was read for the first time.

This Bill purposes, for the space of one year, enlarging the powers of the Board of Trade, in order to stop unseaworthy ships from going to sea. Government have promised to introduce a complete measure next session.

OBITUARY.—Bishop Thirlwall.

AVENTURIER, the winner of the Goodwood Cup, is understood to be the property of the Prince of Wales.

MR JUSTICE PHEAR, it is stated, will retire in August next from the Calcutta Bench of the High Court.

DR. BEATSON, the newly-appointed Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, has arrived in Calcutta, and taken over charge of his office.

A RUMOUR, current some months ago, is revived that Mr. C. U. Aitchison, Foreign Secretary, will be the next Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

THE actual loss on the Secretary of State's bills on India from the 1st of April to the end of July has amounted to Rs. 58,55,500, being Rs. 5,08,715 in excess of the estimated loss.

WE have already published the letter conveying the thanks of Government to Sir Douglas Forsyth for the satisfactory manner in which he carried out his instructions at Kashgar in India. No doubt it does credit to Sir Douglas, says the Calcutta *Statesman*, considering the dirty work he had to perform.

THE Positive Life Assurance Company has just issued a circular, showing the amount of new business done at its Calcutta Branch from 1st January 1875 to the 20th July. The number of new policies issued during that period is one hundred and thirty, and the total sum assured Rs. 7,54,600. Compared with the corresponding period of 1874, the increase of business is upwards of a lakh of rupees.

ANOTHER capture of elephants is reported from Coimbatore at the end of last month. The drive consisted of twelve. The captured amount to nine—a female and two calves could not be enclosed ; when 200 yards from the entrance, one of them being very young, could not travel quick enough, and the door of the keddah had to be shut before they could be enclosed. Mr. Mackenzie, the officer in charge of the keddah, values the two last captures at Rs. 19,000.

THE clerical papers of France continue to speculate on the floods. The *Gazette de Nimes* has found another cause. It appears that the Municipal Council of Toulouse recently refused to erect a statue to "the glorious and miraculous shepherdess of Pibrac," and one of the councillors said, "We prefer a fountain." Whereupon the *Gazette de Nimes* now remarks, "God has fulfilled the wish of these honourable councillors and sent a fountain to the capital of Languedoc which they little expected."

THE report that Captain Boyton was to cross the Firth of Forth, starting from Burntisland, has naturally caused considerable excitement on the Fife shore, and many inquiries are made regarding the hour when the event is to come off. At the request of the directors of the International Maritime Exhibition in Paris, Captain Boyton will go over to France with the Lord Mayor of London's party on August 12th. Subsequently, he will swim in his dress up the Rhine and the Danube, and later on will imitate Lord Byron by crossing the Hellespont without his dress.

BESIDES writing a new hand-book for Bombay and Madras, Mr. Eastwick will write the hand-books for Bengal, the N. W. Provinces and Ceylon. An application has been made by him to Government for pecuniary assistance, on the ground that the proposed works will be of some public utility but beyond granting Mr. Eastwick free passes on the several lines of Guaranteed and State Railways he will have to travel over, and on other Government lines of communication, Government could hardly be expected to contribute towards the undertaking. The two chief gainers by the transaction will be Messrs. Murray, who will sell their hand-books at a profit, and Mr. Eastwick, who will be paid for revising them.

MR. SOUTER'S privilege leave of three months will be over by the 5th August next. He will remain for one month longer in England to make himself perfectly familiar with the state of the London police and its efficiency, so as to utilise in Bombay the experience he gains there when the Prince comes to Bombay. Mr. Souter will thus be due here about the 5th September. In the meantime new clothing, including turbans, will be prepared for the police. Fresh horses for Mounted Police, (Europeans and natives) saddles, &c., will be purchased, and the whole force will be put in a state of the greatest efficiency by the time the Prince arrives here. Meanwhile Mr. Edginton is quietly working for all the Police arrangements that will be necessarily made for the important occasion. Cloth for the uniform of the Police is on its way here from England. The uniform has been selected by Mr. Souter.

THE *Indian Daily News* reports that the Equitable Coal Company has again been unfortunate. This time it is not fire, but it is understood that it has suffered somewhat from want of integrity in some of its servants. It is said that one of their most trusted officers at the works has been suspended, and it is suspected that he had a confederate down in Calcutta, who assisted in the operations, on account of which the suspension has taken place. Indeed, we are informed that the suspension extends to some one in the city as well as at the mines. The engineer has been placed in temporary charge as Manager, and as he was formerly years in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, he may be supposed to have shown trustworthiness for his temporary elevation. It is something now-a-days to find trustworthy men in public affairs, and when they are found they should not be lightly appreciated.

A YOUNG man named Alexander Wilson, employed in the Railway Telegraph Department, Madras, was charged before Mr. Campbell, on Tuesday with forgery. The Railway Company are in the habit of receiving charge of remittances by telegram, and the charge against the prisoner was that on the 23rd instant he took a telegram to Mr. Freedom, the Sub-Inspector on duty, purporting to have come from Bombay, and remitting a sum of Rs. 33 to one Aboonajee Chunder Banajee in Madras. The money was sent out to the latter's address by a peon, but Aboonajee could not be found. Some hours afterwards, however, Wilson's servant, a pariah, presented a receipt for the money purporting to be signed by Aboonajee, at the Railway Telegraph Office. But the cashier, thinking it strange that a sowcar should employ a pariah messenger, questioned the servant and learned that he had come from Wilson. Several witnesses were examined and then the case was adjourned.

WE are informed by the *Lucknow Times* that a number of drivers, guards, firemen, &c., coming out of the refreshment rooms on to the platform of the railway station, Lucknow, some day last week, commenced quarrelling and fighting amongst themselves at a desperate rate : everybody seemed to be striking out at some; body else, and arming himself with whatever he could find on the spot in shape of a "weapon." Presently, they were joined by number of women, who took as active a part in the "general engagement" as did some of their husbands, and the whole affair soon assumed the appearance of a Donnybrook on a small scale. Had it ended here, perhaps, there would be not much to say about it; but, unfortunately, one of the combatants—a European driver—received a deadly blow on the head from what, in railway parlance, is called a "Tommy-bar," which fractured his skull ; he never spoke afterwards. He was carried to and remained insensible in the Bulrampore Hospital up to Friday when he died in the afternoon. We have not heard whether any inquest was held on the body. He has left a wife and four children. The man who inflicted the fatal blow has not yet been discovered though the police have ever since been diligent in their enquiry.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman*, who writes from Simla, gives a very gloomy account of the health of the residents there owing to the severe outbreak of cholera. He says :—"The doctors have been trying to put a good face upon it in order not to create a panic, but the deaths from cholera among the poor natives average 10 per day. This is equal nearly to the present mortality from cholera in Calcutta, the population of which is to that of Simla as 50 to 1. I thought Simla was a sanitarium ! *"Troja fuit."* The Government of India cannot, with any *sense of duty*, remain here another day. On Tuesday, July 22, 23 registered cases of cholera were sent to the hospital ! This beats Calcutta ! I know of two fatal cases that were not sent to the hospital on Tuesday. There may have been, and probably were, others ! The disease has broken out in the jail, and the short-term civil prisoners have been released, while the long-term ones have been sent away elsewhere. One of the jail sentries was taken with cholera ; he had been ill for a very short time ; the gun fired, and the man fell dead from the shock. Several Europeans and children have died, and a large body of clerks have petitioned the Viceroy to break up camp. Dr. Bryden's child died of the disease a week ago. If there is any man who knows anything about cholera, that man is Dr. Bryden ; yet he and his coadjutors were powerless to save his child."

THE following is an extract from the diary of the British Joint Commissioner on special duty, Ladakh, from 28th June to 11th July (inclusive) :—"During the past fortnight several merchants have arrived in Leh from the south, the greater part of them having preceded their goods which they have sent via Kulu. There are reports too of a good many more being on the road, among them some traders new to this route. One of the late arrivals is a Pathan who last winter took a consignment of Yarkand goods as far as Assam, where by his account he must have done some very profitable business. He talks of the country as a kind of Garden of Eden, and evidently looks to it as a rich field for future ventures in the way of commercial speculation. I must say, I think the Afghan are decidedly the most enterprising class of traders who patronize this route. We have at last got quite warm weather in Ladakh, and most acceptable it is, the only pity being that it lasts so short a time. The heat, however, is fast melting the snow, and the mountain streams have risen very high lately, several bridges in the district having been carried away during the past week. Close by here streams that are hardly more than ankle deep in the morning are actually impassable in the afternoon, though this is due no doubt to the unusually heavy snow fall that occurred in the winter, for I never saw anything like the same amount of water in them last year. The traffic of the past fortnight has comprised of 23 horse loads from India and 27 from Kashmir, while 13 have gone out to India, 14 to Turkistan, 31 to the Maharaja's territory, and 13 to Chângthan and Chinese territory."

On the state of business in the High Court, the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes as under :—"The pleasant game of speculation which has so long been carried on in our High Court has for a time come to an end. Till lately the position of an unscrupulous plaintiff in a rotten suit, or an unscrupulous defendant to a *bonâ fide* claim, must have been delightful. The twelve-months' delay before hearing gave such a plaintiff or defendant infinite opportunity of harassing his opponent ; the making of affidavits to increase that year's delay gave infinite opportunity of displaying ability in lying ; while the pleasure of a plaintiff in receiving money from a defendant in compromise of a debt never incurred, or of a defendant in forcing a plaintiff to accept in full discharge a tenth part of what he was owed, must have been inexpressibly great. But later four judges have been sitting daily ; and still more lively suits of 1875 have been put on Mr. Justice Marriott's board, so that now cases, the plaints of which were filed even so late as during *this present month*, have already come on for hearing, and if each day the cases on Mr. Justice Marriott's list are run through as quickly as they have been the past week, there is some chance that his Court will soon be high and dry for want of work. For the biters have been bitten ; and solicitors who complained so bitterly of delay have now been caught by the sudden acceleration of business ; and case after case as called on is postponed by consent of counsel ; the solicitors, in fact, not being ready for hearing. But this difficulty, which is chiefly the result of surprise at the sudden quickening of work, will be got over by time ; and if the present state of things continues for six months, every long cause filed in this High Court will come on for hearing with only the short delay that must necessarily intervene after the filing of the plaint."

ABOUT twelve months ago a correspondent of a home paper drew attention to some remarkable phenomena observable at Stonehenge, in connection with the sun's rising on midsummer's morning, and suggested that the inference therefrom was that these megalithic circles, certainly this one in particular, had been erected for the purposes of Baal worship. The facts mentioned interested several scientific and literary men, and it was felt that a complete and scientific examination of the structure was desirable in order to set at rest the various surmises of archæologists and others. Accordingly last week a party of civil engineers proceeded to the spot, and were engaged for four or five days in taking most elaborate measurements of the structures, as well as making astronomical calculations. The results of their exhaustive survey, we are informed, have been very striking, astonishing none more than the savants themselves and leave not the least doubt about the solar references of the structure, and further, that it was undoubtedly erected as a temple of the sun thereby verifying the inference to that effect which appeared at the time referred to. By an arrangement of the stones, the time of rising and setting of the sun at the winter and summer solstices can be ascertained, and the large columnar stone or gnomon which stands isolated some distance beyond the main avenue, marks the time of noon by the fact of its reflecting no shadow then. This was tested by one of the party, who altered his watchtime by it, and checking it by Greenwich time on returning to Salisbury, found it to correspond exactly. The position of this gnomon, some sixteen feet high, indicates in more ways than one that it was intended to serve astronomical purposes. The interesting results of this perhaps the most important if not only scientific survey in the true sense of the term that has been made of these historic ruins will, we are informed, be embodied in book form, and as a contribution towards the elucidation of a question which remains unsettled, it will doubtless prove to antiquaries and archæologists a valuable addition to that "literary cairn" which this subject has already provoked.

THE Lahore correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes from that place on July 26th, as follows, giving the opinion of a native gentleman on Baroda affairs. Although the Prince of Wales's visit is occupying the greater part of the attention of Indian Society, still the interest in Baroda affairs cannot by any means be said to be extinguished, and although writing from Lahore, I need perhaps scarcely apologise for giving an extract from a private letter received from a native gentleman of some distinction, of remarkable soundness, as well as liberality in his views, a by no means servile admirer of all that Government does—in fact a man who has been in England, and has learned to have opinions of his own and to express them freely. He says—I give the extract *verbatim et literatim* :—"I am acquainted with the working of that Court since 1851, not merely by reading, but by actual intercourse with people who have had personal opportunities of observing the course of events. The Rajahs of Baroda were ever consummate blockheads or gross monsters, but this Mulhar Rao overtops them all—he out Herods Herod. A sanguinary tyrant, a poisoner, a seller of justice, a miser and debauchee, he ought to have been deposed long ago and his Raj annexed. I only regret that when justice did overtake him he was not sent to the Andamans. He has been dealt with much too leniently. Lord Northbrook's policy in the matter has been most laudable, and although now carped at by a few, will ere long receive full acknowledgment. Too much importance cannot be attached to the profound impression for good which the action of the Government in this matter has made on the minds of the native princes and the higher ranks of natives generally. There is not a shadow of a doubt but that Mulhar Rao fully intended to have Colonel Phayre poisoned. *Poisoning* is such a common occurrence in the Baroda family as to excite but little comment when an instance occurs. It is now a year ago since I first heard of the hundred and one methods of poisoning peculiar to this family. The females, it may be not uninteresting to know, are greater practitioners than the males, and their jealousies induce them to practice chiefly on each other's babies. But it is not the children alone who are put away in this manner : women are annually poisoned within the four walls of the zenana, like mice in a barn, and with no more compunction." Without quite agreeing with all my friend says, I think his views, and especially his opinion of the Baroda Court, are very interesting.

## THE TYRANNY OF CASTE.

### AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY MR. M. C. ENTRE, OF SURAT.

A CASE of considerable importance to the Hindoo community was decided a few days ago by Mr. M. C. Entee, First Class Magistrate at Surat. It appears that a high-caste Bania married a low-caste Koli girl, and the fact being discovered by some of his caste fellows, he was persecuted fully twelve years after the marriage. He was excommunicated together with his wife and children by the Mahajuns of Surat ; and in order to prove the falsehood of the accusation, he brought a criminal action against his traducers. The Magistrate, after a careful inquiry, dismissed the case against three of the accused for reasons given at length in an elaborate judgment.

The complaint in this case is that the accused Atmaram, Jugjeevan Mathooradass and Narotumdass defamed the complainant Pranjeevandas, by publishing and posting four different printed placards, dated respectively the 17th January, 5th February, 6th February, and 1st March 1875. All those contained the allegations that Pranjeevandas being a Bania had defiled his caste by secretly marrying a Koli woman and by having a daughter born of that woman to another Bania. The Koli caste being by far inferior to that of the complainant, and inter-marriage being forbidden with it, the imputations conveyed in the publications referred to are said to have lowered his character in respect of his caste, and thereby injured his reputation. The first two accused, Atmaram and Jugjeevandass, repudiated all connection with the placards, and the evidence offered against them, as regards the publishing of them, was so slight and unsatisfactory that I found it necessary to discharge them under section 215 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The accused Narotomdass admitted having caused the printing and distribution of the last notice dated the 1st March, but considered it a privileged communication. Mathooradas acknowledged having distributed copies of it on account of Narotumdass as his paid agent, having received a rupee for his trouble. They both deny having had any share in the printing or publishing of any of the three previous notices. It has been contended on behalf of the complainant that Narotumdass has admitted before Mr. Pandit, the Magistrate from whose court this case was transferred here, that he had published the three previous notices also, by showing them to one Munsookhram at Broach ; and that Mathooradass had also confessed before the same gentleman that he took a more prominent part in publishing the last placard and assuring the people that the matter it contained was true. Records of such admissions are ordinarily admissible under Sections 21 and 30 of the Indian Evidence Act ; but it has been objected on behalf of the accused that as their statements were taken without giving them an opportunity of knowing the nature of the complaint made against them, and without previously examining the complainant, they were inadmissible as in the nature of those spirit of Section 199 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I do not consider it necessary to express an opinion on this point, as the admission or otherwise of these statements would not affect the merits of the case before me in the least. Narotumdass published the three notices at Broach. He has committed no offence within my jurisdiction; and if Mathooradass admits the distribution of copies of the last notice, knowing their contents, even as the paid agent of Narotumdass, he is equally guilty in the eye of the law as if he had taken an active part on his own account. In a similar case, Rex. v. Clerk, where the defence set up was that the defendant printed and published the libel in his capacity of a servant to the printer, Chief Justice Raymond held that this made the defendant guilty. There is, besides, in this case, independent evidence to show that Mathooradass had read and posted copies in public places. For similar reasons I also rejected the application of the prosecutor's vakil that the charge may be amended, so as to be more conformable to the statements made by the accused before Mr. Pandit. Before entering into the merits of the case, one preliminary objection raised by the counsel for the accused remains to be disposed of. He urges that these handbills are not documents secondary to those on which their contents is admissible without an effort being made for the production of the originals. This objection is now too late as regards the last one, purporting to have been signed by Narotumdass The accused have admitted its publication, and it is now in the possession of the court to prove it. (See section 58, Indian Evidence Act.) That the complainant should not have taken any steps for proving the three other anonymous notices appears strange. It is contended that the last notice admitted by the accused contains an admission that the three others were also published by the same person. The language on which this construction is sought to be put does not, to my mind, contain such an admission. I did not from the first consider them as proved to have been published by the mere fact of them. The prosecution has, however, scarcely any reason to regret the mistake, as the last document contains the gist of all the three previous ones. The accused having admitted the publication of the last hand-bill, dated the 1st March, and pleaded justification, the points requiring consideration are—1. Does the handbill marked D contain defamatory matter ; and was it published by both or either of the accused ? 2. If it be defamatory, does it come within the scope of privileged communication ? and 3. If it be a privileged communication, has the privilege been exceeded, so as to make either or both the accused responsible for it ? To impute to a high caste Bania a clandestine marriage with a Koli woman appears *prima facie* to be defamatory matter, as has already been set forth parties that it would be pollution in a Bania to marry a Koli, and that persons contracting such marriages would be unfit for all social intercourse. So great is the abhorrence with which conduct imputed to the complainant is viewed by the Hindoo public, that immediately the fact was authoritatively published, the whole of the Bania community (or as it is called the Mahajun), as well as the particular caste to which the parties belong, have joined in excluding him from all social intercourse, without calling upon the accusers to prove the truth of the imputation made by them. This they have done twelve years after the marriage, and the unhappy man must now be undergoing acute suffering, in connection with the impending prospect of all his hopes of happiness and those of his family being suddenly blighted by the terrible penalty of a permanent excommunication. The accused knew that an imputation such as that contained in the handbill would lower the complainant's character in respect of his caste and entail alarming consequences. All such imputations, made with the knowledge the accused possessed in this case, are held to be defamatory by the Indian Penal Code, Section 499. Narotumdass admits having caused both the printing and publication of this libel on his own responsibility. Mathooradass states he only distributed the placards on Narotumdass' account. Mr. Campbell Sleigh, in his Treatise on Personal Wrongs, says, on the authority of English cases, that the distribution of written or printed libel through persons employed to distribute it, is a publication in the eye of the law by the person so sending them, as also by those engaged in the distribution if they know the contents of the libel. That Mathooradass both distributed copies of the placard and knew of its contents is fully proved in this case and admitted by him. I have therefore no hesitation in finding that the handbill marked D contains defamatory matter, and that it was published by both the accused. It remains now to see whether the communication made by the accused was privileged. The *onus* of proving this is on the accused, at least to a certain extent. (Sections 101 and 105, Indian Evidence Act.) It is a general rule that an act, which is *prima facie* unlawful and injurious to another, if done wilfully, is considered to be done *malo animo* towards the person injured, both legally and morally. If the accused claim exception under exception 1, 8, or 9, attached to section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, it will be for them to prove the facts necessary for the purpose. In the case of Altaf Hoosen v Yasuddook Hoosen, the Agra High Court held that in cases of defamation the *onus* of showing that a statement was not actuated by malevolent motives, but by an intelligent zeal for the public interest, lies on the person making that statement. The *onus* being thus on the accused, the nature of the evidence necessary to enable them to claim the benefit of the privilege should be ascertained. The able work on Crimes says that : the proper meaning of a privileged communication is this " That the occasion on which the communication was made, rebuts the inference *primâ facie* arising from a statement prejudicial to the character of the plaintiff, and puts it upon him to prove that there was malice in fact." The tests by which we are to judge of the sufficiency of the occasion are thus ably laid down by Sir Joseph Arnould, in the Maharaj Libel Case. He says "The points principally to be considered are these :—1st. The publication must be *bonâ fide*—i. e., at the time of publication the writer must honestly and upon fair reasonable grounds believe that which he publishes to be substantially true. Secondly. The publication must be with regard to the subject matter in which the party publishing has an interest ; or in reference to which he has a duty. Thirdly, those to whom the publication is addressed must have an interest or a duty, in some respect corresponding to his own." First, then, as to the first point of publication. The story of the defence is that some anonymous writer had been for months past issuing notices and publishing that Pranjeevandass, the complainant, had married a Koli girl, ridiculing the whole caste in very strong language for associating with a renegade and thereby disgracing their ancient religion and usages, and charging the leaders of the caste with conniving at the wrong for the sake of filthy lucre. The language was clear and emphatic, and it was naturally supposed that either Pranjeevandas or the Shetts of the caste who were mentioned by name, would, if the imputation be false, takes steps to find out the author and have him punished. But as no one would take the necessary steps, the matter was constantly talked about in other Bania circles, and members of which went so far as to traduce the whole caste to which the parties belonged (Dassa Porwad) and to look upon it with contempt. In one of these notices a sort of genealogical table was given, which contained the names of the parents, brothers, sisters and other relatives of Pranjeevandass' wife, as also their race and residence. The same also gave references to individuals who could give any information that was required on the subject. Narotumdass, it is said, prompted by youthful enthusiasm and keenly feeling the degradation of his caste, undertook the enquiry himself. He gathered information from the person named in the placard, and then went to Bilodra, a village near Neriad, where the woman's relatives were said to be living. The result was that he was perfectly convinced of the truth of the imputations contained in the anonymous publications, and impelled by a sense of duty, he is said another, bearing his signature, offering to prove the fact of the woman being a Koli ; published it before a meeting of the Mahajun community, and promised to forfeit a sum of five hundred rupees, if his statements proved untrue. This may be an over-coloured picture of Narotumdass' honesty of purpose, but it must be remembered it comes from persons on their trial in a criminal court. It is satisfactorily proved by evidence adduced by both parties, that he did go more than once to Neriad and Bilodra, before as well as after the publication of the handbill bearing his signature. The evidence produced on behalf of the defence, though not abundant nor quite satisfactory, is untainted and the best that could be produced under the circumstances, as will presently be seen. The consequence of this persistent effort on the part of Narotumdass was the exclusion of the complainant from Mahajun dinners. Pranjeevandass, instead of adopting measures to satisfy his caste, as he appears to have done once before, took the very ill-advised step of calling the accused to account in a criminal court. The theory of the defence is that Pranjeevandass' wife, Hari-Gunga, was the daughter of one Gopal, deceased, by his wife Laxmi ; and that though both her parents are dead, her brothers, sister and uncle are alive and live at Bilodra. The name of the latter is Panachand. The alleged brother and uncle (Panachand) of Hari-Gunga were examined, but distinctly disavowed all relationship with her. The complainant, not content with impugning the veracity of the accused, went a step further and produced evidence to show that Hari Gunga was the daughter of one Gopaldass by his wife Jumna, who lived at Bilodra and who were both Dussa Simali Banias—a community with which inter-marriage is permitted by the rules of his caste. Gopaldass is supposed to be dead and Jumna also is not alive. They never had a relation living in the world except their daughter Hari-Gunga. This Hari-Gunga is the wife of Pranjeevandass, living with him and under his command—the only person alive, who can render a reliable account of her race and descent, and yet she is studiously kept back by her husband, and every effort made to call her as a witness ! This intentional keeping back of the best possible evidence, which can be produced at a moment's notice, is extremely suspicious. On the other hand Pranjeevandas himself, who acknowledges he had no intercourse in his life time, either before or after the marriage, with his wife's connections, or caste people—who admits he married his wife on the faith of a rahmin (his own priest), who he knew perfectly well was equally unacquainted with her family and lived hundreds of miles away from the alleged home of the bride—this man seems but too eager to swear positively what the caste of his wife is, as if he had been born and bred with her in the same village ! What does this show, but that the man, who has a life-and-death interest in maintaining his statement, is utterly reckless as regards his oath ? Judging by the consequences that might follow from this case, it is apparent the complainant feels as if he were himself under trial—that is to say in a position in which the English law, out of motives of humanity, expressly guards persons from the temptation of breaking an oath. Reckless as are his statements they do not prove anything. The substance of what he states is that he had never seen Hari-Gunga, or any of her relatives, before the day of his marriage ; that he married her because his caste priest satisfied him she was a Bania ; that the marriage ceremony was performed on the same day on which the proposal was made ; that he never afterwards had any intercourse with her relatives since his marriage ; that, in fact, no relation existed except a mother, who died shortly after the marriage ; that he is certain she is not a Koli by caste, that she is a Simali Bania ; that he does not remember that immediately after marriage he said she was a Dussa Porwad ; and that though the Simalis are a well known caste throughout Guzerat, he could not say in what part of the world his wife's relatives lived, or where a single Simali could be found who could testify to her caste. This, at least, is not such an account as can inspire confidence, or throw any light on the question at issue. It is supported by two or three witnesses from Bilodra, one of whom is Hari-Gunga's uncle. One of them is the Patel of the village. The tenor of their evidence is that they knew Jumna, the alleged mother of Hari-Gunga ; that they knew she had a daughter bearing the latter name ; that they heard from Jumna that her daughter was married to a Bania of the name of Pranjeevandass at Surat, that such of them as had an opportunity of seeing the wife of the complainant now, were satisfied that she was Hari-Gunga, the daughter of the Jumna they spoke of ; that though they had separated from her, twelve years ago, when she was only a child, they could not mistakably identified from the cast of her countenance, and that Jumna was a Dussa Simali by caste. In all this the witnesses were wonderfully unanimous. But beyond Jumna and her daughter, they manifest the most remarkable ignorance of worldly matters in general, and their demeanor before the Court was scarcely such as to conciliate belief. As Hari-Gunga did not appear in Court, as she had done before Mr. Pandit, I cannot say whether or not the cast of her countenance was such as to afford satisfactory grounds of recognition to men, not very remarkable for intelligence, after a separation of twelve long years, during which she grew from childhood to womanhood and became the mother of a large family. She was also seen under very unfavorable circumstances, having been recently confined of a child and in a delicate state of health. Those who saw her do not speak of having received any other assistance save that of their eyes. They did not appear to have touched Hari-Gunga's face, or refreshed by reminiscences of old stories. When hard pressed to give any other reason for identification, one witness said he was assisted by tattoo marks on her face which he declared were never before seen by him ! For further proof is produced a letter called a Mhejur, signed by some people living at Bilodra. A Mhejur is a sort of certificate containing an expression of the general opinion of a particular place. Now even if this document was admissible, it would have been useless as it does not certify who the complainant's wife is. It simply says that a person of the name of Jumna lived at Bilodra more than ten years ago, that she was a Dussa Simali Bania ; and that she had a daughter who was married at Surat. If Jumna had a daughter at Bilodra and all their daughters married at Surat, but that does not prove any one of them to be the complainant's wife. There is evidence to show that the Mhejur was prepared under the auspices of men specially employed by the complainant and assisted by his staunch supporters, such as Patel Lulloobhai and the witness Panachund. It is signed by ignorant Paidars and Grassias, who, it would be too much to expect, could recognize one sect of Banias from another, or know the difference between a Simali and a Porwad. Panachund's interest in the matter was apparent, but Patel Lulloobhai's zealous co-operation and evident bias in favor of the complainant cannot be properly ascertained, until perhaps a truthful account is rendered of the large sum of money which appears to be entered in the complainant's book of the expenses of this case, and which remains wholly unaccounted for. The money seems, at least, to have been entrusted to the person sent to Bilodra for getting up the evidence. Again, if a Mhejur were necessary, and if Pranjeevandass had confidence in the high-caste birth of his wife, his agents ought not to have thrown obstacles in the way of the accused, when the latter consented to the holding of a meeting at Neriad to get an authoritative declaration from them on the subject. On the day following that on which the marriage took place, a meeting of the caste was held and Pranjeevandass called upon to prove the caste of his newly married wife. The result of his examination is embodied in an agreement made at the time which has been produced, from the records of the caste on behalf of the complainant himself. It distinctly shows that, by at that time said that his wife belonged to the Dussa Porwad (and not the Simali) caste, and that even that assertion he was not able to prove to their satisfaction. He was therefore excommunicated, and the priest who performed the ceremony suspended. How a person who was a Porwad in 1863, could become a Simali in 1875, is beyond my comprehension. The law of conversion does not hold good amongst the Hindoos. The same document shows that the woman was said by Pranjeevandass to belong to the village of Shametry and not Bilodra as it is alleged now. As a record of the statements made immediately after the marriage took place, this document is of great value ; and it shows that the story of the prosecution, as related now, is materially different from that related then. Another document is produced to show that the complainant was re-admitted into caste some months afterwards. It does not, however, make any mention of the caste of the woman ; and considering its whole tenor it seems as if inquiry was shirked and Pranjeevandass readmitted because his purse was a handsome fine and expressed great repentance. This exhibit, however, states that the caste was satisfied that the woman belonged to a class of Banias, whose character can be legitimately taken in marriage by the Visa Porwads, the caste of the complainant. What class it was and who were the parents of the girl, or where she lived does not appear in this agreement. A Mhejur signed by the Maharaj and some respectable Banias of Neriad is spoken of in it ; but its purport is not stated, and the original, after diligent search is not forthcoming. One witness of Neriad, connected with the Maharaja's affair, and himself a leading Shettia, says that he knew of no such letter, and that if one such had been given, he ought to have known of it. This appeared to be an impartial witness, and, if anything, seemed more favourably inclined towards the prosecution than the defence. The complainant says it was produced by his sister's husband and a caste priest who were sent to make inquiries. Both are dead. Reading the whole of this exhibit, it would appear, as if there was some influence used on behalf of Pranjeevandass, for his re-admission without too close an inquiry ; and perhaps it was prudent that it should be so. If the evidence of the prosecution was produced with the intention of throwing the question into inextricable confusion, it has succeeded partially at least. As it now above who the woman is, or whence she came, is a matter of great uncertainty so far as the complainant's evidence is concerned. Now, let us turn to that of the defence. It is satisfactory, inasmuch as it comes from the prosecutor's side. The accused's theory is that Hari-Gunga is a Koli by caste, and that she was the daughter of one Gopal, the brother of the witness Panachand. Panachand stoutly denies both that he is a Koli, or that he is in any way connected with the complainant's wife. The complainant himself supports him in the latter statement. They both went so far as to say that they had no acquaintance with, and had not even seen each other except here in court. Unfortunately for this assertion, however, a number of letters were discovered at the house of the complainant, which show that there was a tie of relationship between Panachand and Pranjeevandass, which it would be folly to ignore. They were, most of them, addressed by the whole family of Panachand namely,—himself, his nephew, Girdhur Parbhoodass, his brother and Bhai Luxmi. Latterly after Luxmi's death her name does not appear amongst the addressees. They are written in terms of great affection and prove that Panachand was the uncle and Luxmi the mother of Hari-Gunga, the wife of Pranjeevandass. This correspondence is dated from soon after the marriage, to the year of Luxmi's death. These letters as the statements of Panachand made *ante motem litem*, years before this case was thought of, afford excellent evidence of the existence of a circumstance which clearly proves the identity of Hari-Gunga. They also explain, in connection with Panachand's evidence, why Pranjeevandas told the caste-meeting held on the day after his marriage, that his wife was a Dussa Porwad, and that she belonged to Shametry. Panachand calls himself a Dussa Porwad and says that his family originally came from Shametry. This also goes some way to argue that the unfortunate man honestly believed at the time of his marriage that his wife was a Bania by caste. That he has afterwards found reason to regret that in his eagerness to marry he should have impatiently shut his eyes to all further inquiry, appears clear from the fact of the perfect horror with which he wishes to dissociate himself from Panachand at present. That the Panachand mentioned in the letters is the same person who has given evidence in this case, is established by his own admission, as well as by the evidence of the priest, who officiated at the marriage, and by that of a number of men, women and children who was present on behalf of the bride when the ceremony was performed. The priest's evidence was taken suddenly on his name appearing by accident on the further examination of the accused Mathooradass, and without giving the parties an opportunity of seeing him. He is still the family priest of the complainant. Hari-Gunga's relation-ship being thus established with Panachand so far as the circumstances of the case permitted, it now remains to see who Panachand is. It is proved that in order to gather these facts, the accused Narotumdass took great trouble and went to Neriad and Bilodra to make personal inquiries, before publishing the notice that bears his signature. I therefore find that he, at the time of publication, "honestly and upon fair reasonable grounds believed that which he published to be substantially true." There is satisfactory evidence on record to show that it is considered a grave and serious matter for a Bania to marry a low caste woman, and that any other Bania having reason to believe the occurrence of such a thing was bound in duty to publish it to the whole Mahajun, or the particular caste to which he belongs, with a view to the matter being investigated. The Mahajun are equally interested—nay, in duty bound—to make proper inquiries and ascertain the truth, no matter whatever length of time may have elapsed. The main object of the accused, so far as the evidence goes, appears to be to cause inquiries to be made by the caste or the Mahajun, and I think they were fully entitled to do that. That the libel complained of, therefore, falls within the category of privileged communications, is, I think, proved. The privilege in this case comes under exceptions 8 and 9 to sections 499 of the Indian Penal Code. ( See Rex v Hart and Reg v Caswinath Bechoo.) We now come to the question whether the accused, or either of them, exceeded the privilege, to which they were entitled, to publish the imputation. It would be highly mischievous," says Starkie, "to allow men to inflict the most cruel injuries to reputation and character with impunity, under the cloak and pretence of discharging some duty to themselves or to society, when they were in fact actuated by the most malicious intentions." But the law on the point appears to be that the existence of a justifying occasion negatives malice both in law and in fact. It is open, however, to the complainant to show express malice, even if the communication be privileged. In Taylor v. Hawkins and other cases, it has been held that when the communication is privileged actual malice cannot be presumed, but may be proved by the complainant. It is therefore necessary for the complainant to furnish evidence of malice on the part of the accused. The only evidence on this point is that produced by Mr. Kalliad for the prosecution, just as the case was about to close. The three witnesses cited by him prove that the accused Mathooradass not only distributed the placards but even posted them on the walls of houses and read them aloud before crowded audiences, in prominent parts of the city. Now, the exceptions quoted above do not allow an indiscriminate publication of the libel, but restrict it to those who have lawful authority over the person in respect to the subject matter of the defamation ; and to those who have an interest in knowing it. It is evident the Mahajun community in general, and the caste people of the parties in particular, had as well an interest in the investigation of this matter as authority to do so. So far then, as publication before them was concerned, the accused were privileged ; but clearly no one had a right to publish it aloud to the world and post placards in places, where others than those interested in the matter were likely to read them. In the Maharaj Libel Case, where the matter complained of was a meeting at Neriad to get an authoritative declaration from them on the subject. On the day following that on which the marriage took place, a meeting of the caste was held and Pranjeevandass called upon to prove the caste of his newly married wife. The result of his examination is embodied in an agreement made at the time which has been produced, from the records of the caste on behalf of the complainant himself. It distinctly shows that, by at that time said that his wife belonged to the Dussa Porwad (and not the Simali) caste, and that even that assertion he was not able to prove to their satisfaction. He was therefore excommunicated, and the priest who performed the ceremony suspended. How a person who was a Porwad in 1863, could become a Simali in 1875, is beyond my comprehension. The law of conversion does not hold good amongst the Hindoos. The same document shows that the woman was said by Pranjeevandass to belong to the village of

water-colour drawing. He hurried to her side, and looked over the paper—a sketch of trees taken in the garden, that she was finishing.

"What! do you paint, as well as play and sing?" cried the young man with admiration. "Where is the end to all your accomplishments?"

"One can't play and sing for ever, you know," said the young lady, laughingly, "and one gets tired of reading; so it is fortunate I am able to draw a little, or else time might hang heavily sometimes, with these long days spent alone."

Ah! thought the young man with admiration, looking down on the graceful head that was bending over the work—then you too feel the want of a companion! He said aloud, "You talk of drawing a little: why, a regular artist could not do better than this."

"You would not think much of this," she answered, "if you had seen any good work;" then, seeing that the young man looked distressed at her rebuke, she added, kindly, "but perhaps you draw yourself also: it must be a very useful accomplishment for a military man."

"No," answered the young fellow, humbly; "my education, such as it has been, is devoid of accomplishments of any sort."

"But there are better things than accomplishments," she continued, with earnestness, "and you have been busy mastering the solid acquirements needed in your profession. You have quite a reputation in that way among your brother officers."

"Acquirements are comparative. Most of our fellows are very lazy about these things, and so they exaggerate the smattering of knowledge others may pick up."

"But Colonel Falkland would not exaggerate, and he does not speak of your knowledge as a smattering."

"Colonel Falkland has a kind word to say of every body; but, after all, if one does know something o his profession, what is the good of it? If there arseven officers away from your regiment already, al the education in the world won't get a fellow on the Staff. I beg your pardon," he added; "of course this technical shop is like gibberish to you. What I mean is, that there is a fixed limit to the number of absentees from a regiment, and my turn has not come. Besides, there is Captain Braddon come back to regimental duty, a splendid officer, who ought by rights to be served first. Not that one ought to have much to do with it," he added, bitterly; "a little interest is worth any amount of brains in these times."

"You mustn't say that," replied his companion; "Colonel Falkland said only the other day that he was certain that you would rise to some thing brilliant whenever the opportunity came."

That she should have been discussing his character and prospects with their common friend and in such sympathising terms, sent a flush of pride and pleasure to the young man's face; but he replied, perhaps with a dimly-conceived desire to invite still further praise, "But when will opportunity come? The days of opportunity have gone by. For us young men there is nothing left but to grow old in the humdrum monotony of a subaltern's duties." Then he stopped, feeling that he was hardly giving himself a fair chance in thus running down his own position and prospects. And yet honesty forbade that he should make out his case better than it really was. But Miss Cunningham replied—

"Colonel Falkland says that every man in India gets his opportunity, if he only knows how to make use of it. He himself says he had never seen a shot fired (isn't that the expression?) till he had been over so many years in the army; so you see there is still a margin of time available for you, before you enter the road to fame and fortune."

There was a pause, while Yorke determined that the morning should not pass away with all its unlooked for opportunities, without his asking her whether he might venture to hope to gain at some future time, a greater and more valued prize than fame or fortune, and the young lady for her part plied her brush, as he stood by her side, hopeful yet uncertain, hardly daring yet longing to speak—when the door leading from her apartment opened, and Justine, the French maid, entering quietly her work in hand, took a seat at a little distance from the table, began silently to ply her needle.

Here was frustration of hopes. It was evident that Justine was destined to act as duenna, and that there would be no more *tête-a-tête* conversations for that day, unless he could contrive some device for getting rid of her. A happy thought occurred to him. Looking through the portfolio which lay on the table, he chanced on—

"What a number of drawings you have made already—and all sketches from life apparently! These are groups of the different servants, I suppose; and there is your pretty Selim, and the Commissioner's horse too. How industrious you must have been to have done so many!"

"Yes; but few of them are finished. I have been in a hurry to collect subject for working up when the hot season comes, and when, they tell me, it will be impossible to draw out of doors."

"Why not try a sketch of my encampment this morning, with the tents, and the bullocks and carts, and the sepoys standing about in various attitudes? It is still quite cool out of doors."

"That is a capital idea; it would make a charming subject. This is a bad time of the day for sketching, when the sun is so high; but the trees will make light and shade. Suppose we start at once. But then we may be interrupted by callers?"

"Cannot you be 'not at home,' just for this one day?"

"But is it not a shame to give people the trouble of coming all the way out along that hot dusty road from the cantonment, merely to go back again without stopping to rest? I am sure I never drive into cantonments myself in the day time without bringing a headache back."

"But this amount of heat and dust is like the Attic regions compared with what we are going to have by and by. Besides, are you always so considerate? I have heard of people coming out along that hot dusty road to find the Residency doors closed, and that not so very long ago.

"Ah, I deserve your reproaches, and, will you believe me, I felt very penitent when I saw your card. And nobody would have known that day, had not papa was unwell, and I was keeping him company in his room. However, I owe you amends; so will you please give the order about our not being at home, and we will have chairs taken out under the trees."

The young man, enraptured at the success of his scheme, gave the needful order; and but that, with a dozen servants at hand, it would have been a perfect ly useless excess of zeal, he would have carried out the chairs and camp table himself. As it was, he was fain to content himself with taking charge of the young lady's sketching block and colour-box, while she went to get her garden-hat. The day was one of those towards the end of an Indian winter when the climate is perfect the chill air of the cold weather had passed away, but the season for high winds, heat, and dust had not arrived and as Yorke arranged the chairs under a tree from which a good view could be obtained of the little encampment, and where the fair artist would, while enjoying the light genial air, be protected from the bright sun overhead, and also be concealed from sight of any visitors driving up to the portico, he thought with an unwonted exaltation of feeling that in this long morning passed together the opportunity must surely arise, in some encouragement let fall, or some understanding expressed, for the avowal of his love. Alas! on returning from the encampment, where he had been grouping the men according to the artist's instructions, he saw a servant in the act of placing a third chair by side of the other two, to be occupied a few moments later by the inevitable Justine armed with enough embroidery to last through the day—silent herself, and the cause of silence in others. The opportunity, then, was gone, although there still remained the long morning to be passed in this sweet companionship, becoming each moment, as he felt, more friendly. And I should be an ungrateful brute to find fault with my lot, thought Yorke to himself. I might have lived for a dozen years in the cantonment and not have become so intimate with her as the luck of this treasure-party, following the steeplechase, has made me already. And if she seemed charming and gracious before, when I had scarcely spoken to her, how much more admirable and perfect does she not appear to my better knowledge now! With all her beauty and accomplishments, how modest and humble-minded she is! and yet there is no want of humorous appreciation of character. She is shrewd enough to see though people, yet without any ill-nature in her remarks. Can she have failed, he added, "to have seen through me and my secret?"

Thus thought the lover to himself as the Commissioner, who had come over for a few minutes from the court-house, led the way to a table for a late luncheon. The meal ended, they were again about to resume the morning's occupation, when a messenger announced the arrival of the Nawab's guard to take over the treasure, thus shattering the hope which Yorke had cherished of spending Sunday at the Residency. Putting on his uniform, he repaired to the spot where the detachment was encamped. The transfer of the money was a tedious affair; and when finished it was time for the detachment to set off on its march back to cantonments, and Yorke despatched them accordingly, returning to to the house to pay his adieus.

He found the Commissioner in his study smoking a cigar, and his daughter sitting by him, reading a book; while the open carriage drawn up outside announced that they were about to take their evening drive. Already, thought Yorke with bitter heart, and yet ashamed of himself for harbouring such a feeling, they have their occupations and plans in which I hold no share.

"Good-bye," said the Commissioner, holding out his hand, but without rising; "it was unfortunate the Nawab was so punctual—we should have been glad if you could have stayed till Monday. But cannot we drive you down to cantonments? we may as well go that way as anywhere else."

Yorke would fain have clutched at even this brief respite, but he had to explain that his horse was waiting, and he must overtake his detachment presently and accompany it on foot into cantonments.

"Good by!" said Miss Cunningham, who had risen, holding out her hand; "it is so provoking of the Nawab to cut short your visit, you must—" What she was going to say he could not tell, for something in the expression of his earnest gaze caused her to drop her eyes, and with a slight blush withdraw her hand.

On the follow Monday Yorke would have ridden out to the Residency, not with standing the shortness of the interval since his last visit, to call after a dinner being proper, much more he argued should such a proper after a day's visit; but an order reached him in the morning to proceed on courtmartial duty to a neighbouring station some fifty miles off, where officers were scarce, and he was fain to express his thanks in a note which it is needless to say consumed a quantity of best paper before it got itself written to his satisfaction the expression that the Friday and Saturday spent at the Residency had been the happiest moments of his life being eventually toned down to the effect that this had been the pleasantest visit he had ever paid.

The court-martial lasted for several days. When it was ended, Yorke determined to return by easy marches, stopping for a few days to shoot on the road, the plains round Mustaphabad being fairly supplied with game. In this way he would kill time till the month's absence of the Commissioner and his daughter should be completed every day of which had been ticked off as it passed, for he felt that life in cantonments would be insupportable till their return. Thus spinning out the time allowed for his own return, he pitched his camp for the last day at a village about eight miles from Mustaphabad, and walking off his impatience by a long morning and evening tramp with his gun through the surrounding country, slept the sound sleep of fatigue in his little tent, and rode into cantonments early the next morning.

Sprague was away in the lines at the orderly room when he reached the bungalow; so, calling for tea, and throwing off his coat, for the days were now getting hot, he sat down in the veranda till his chum should return.

That gentleman soon came into view cantering into the compound, his long legs upheld at a short distance from the ground by his diminutive pony; and after bestowing a few cuffs and blessings on that animal's patient attendant for some faults of omission and commission, greeted his friend in his usual hearty manner.

The first topic of conversation was, of course, the amount of Yorke's bag; next followed Yorke's inquiry what the news was.

"News? there never is any news in this blessed place, except that it's getting infernally hot already, which you can find out for yourself. A lot of fellows have gone off to the hills for six months' leave, and almost all the ladies have started; I should like to have gone off myself, but can't afford it; and now we are in for the regular hot-weather dulness. Nothing but billiards and rackets left for a fellow to do. But I say, you ought to have been here, my boy, to come in for the goings-on of my cousin Ted while officiating commissioner. He has been doing the big official in tremendous style—bachelor parties, ladies parties, handing in mother Polwheedle to dinner, and all the rest of it; hermetically-sealed soups and claretcup poured out like water. Ted's been going it, and no mistake. Pity he's got such a short tether of the office!"

"Yes, indeed," said Yorke, trying to assume an air of indifference; "the Commissioner is to be back again this week, isn't he?"

"Comes back to-morrow, but only for a few days, you know; and I think they might have given Ted the acting appointment."

"Acting appointment!" said Yorke, starting up, and at once thrown off his guard, "what do you mean?"

"Why, he has not told you!" replied Sprague, "you don't mean to say you haven't heard the news? Why, it's been in all the papers a week ago. I thought, of course, you must have seen it. The Commissioner has been very unwell—liver gone wrong, I believe—and has been ordered home sharp, and Colonel Falkland is appointed to succeed him."

"Colonel Falkland!" cried Yorke, feeling suddenly as if something more remained to be told.

"Yes, of course," answered his friend; "he is engaged to Miss Cunningham, you know they are to be married in a fortnight."

*(To be Continued.)*

## PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—JULY 10.

A LAWN PARTY.—The Upper House of Convocation.

WHAT this Government might be called.—The Permissive Ministry.

TOAST AND SENTIMENT FOR JULY.

SUCCESS to the Public Worship Bill, now come into operation. May it enforce agreement between their Reverences and their Worships.

MANNERS.

Parlour Maid (to Cook). "I knowed that Mr. Smith wasn't no Gentleman! Which he never raised his' at to me when I let 'im out at the.' All Door just now!!"

CHASTISEMENT MADE DIFFICULT.

"I hear you have been a very naughty boy, Tommy! Go in the corner, directly!"

"All right Mamma darling! Which corner shall it be? And am I to turn my Face to the Wall, or to the Room?"

SPREAD OF EVIL EXAMPLE.

*(From the Railway Carriage to the Lecture-Room.)*

At a recent Meeting of the Archæological Society (if we may believe the report of a respectable journal) the Company embraced several Ladies!

OSIER FOR ELM.

THAT Earth may to Earth
Turn completely the quicker,
For elm of much worth,
Lay your Earth in cheap wicker.

Thus the living will reap
The amount which they save;
Whilst the dead soundly keep
In both cradle and grave.

THE COMMON COMPLAINT.

WESTMINSTER'S Duke and Stratford's Flower,*
Gagged steed who cannot speak his pains,
Baroda's Guicowar, hurled from power,
One protest urge—"gainst "Bearing-Reins."

Nay, more, when Norbbrook's self finds hard
To brook the chafe of Salisbury's chains,
He too, "hoised with his own petard,"†
Like those four kicks at "Bearing-Reins."†

* See this gentleman's unanswerable pamphlet, *Bits and Bearing-Reins*, now in a third Edition. Its Author has a quadruple title to *Mr. Punch's* respect, as the brewer of some of the best beer, and one of the best judges, best riders, and best masters of a horse in England.

† Some would spell the word "Baring."

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

ACCORDING to the *Athenæum*, "interviewing," as practised by American Journalists, is about to assume a new shape. One of these gentry is on the point of publishing his experience of interviews with representatives of the leading London periodicals. He claims to have "interviewed" *Mr. Punch* and the Editors of "the *Daily Telegraph*, *Church Times*, *Bell's Life*, *Standard*, *Morning Post*, *Reynolds' Miscellany*, *Illustrated News*, and the *Athenæum*." *Mr. Punch*, of course cannot say what will be published about him on the present occasion, but he thinks that any future interview with an American Journalist may be safely reported as follows:—

*American Journalist.* *Mr. Punch*, as you refused me admittance at the front door, you see I have actually myself of the chimney. May I ask you why it is so dirty?

*Mr. Punch.* Certainly. I have it cleaned three times a week, but that is scarcely sufficient to get rid of the soot caused by the consumption daily of many tons of rejected contributions.

*American Journalist.* Do you possess a horsewhip, *Mr. Punch*?

* * * * * * *

*Mr. Punch.* I hope you will now feel that your question is superfluous.

*American Journalist.* You have certainly given me ample proofs, *Mr. Punch*, that you do possess a horsewhip. How many feet is your first-floor window from the street, *Mr. Punch*?

* * * * *

*Mr. Punch.* Pray, Sir, go and see for yourself!

* * * * *

The American Journalist having gracefully retired through the window, *Mr. Punch* returned to his desk.

A SONG OF CITY ROSES.

FROM Cashmere's Vale to sultry Chepe,
For Fancy is a flying leap;
But as sweet June, in showers that weep
Her parting, closes,
Grim London shows as gaily drest
As Shiraz at its Summer best,
With Flora holding, East and West,
Her Feast of Roses!

Roses, ripe roses everywhere
Scent the dull City's dusty air;
Fern-folded buds for Swells are there,
At fancy prices;
And leaf-swapt "moses," cheap yet sweet,
The humble luxuries of the street,
Which with plied cherries ripe compete,
And penny ices.

Sir Sybarite shudders; his are dreams
Of Chesbunt clusters, Gunte.'s creams;
But Bendemeer's bright bowers and streams,
Or groves of Arden,
Are not for all; and there are those
Whose pleasures are a penny rose,
And gorgeous, albeit gratis, Shows
Of Covent Gardean!

Welcome, sweet child of June, whose grace
Bids even Mammon yield thee place;
Whose beauty brightens every face
Which bends below thee,
Were *Punch* not *Punch*, he'd fain be Paul,
Or Cant of Colchester. To call
Roseland his own, were surely all
A bard could covet!

Lyons "rose-Congresses" are things
Which those devised by scheming Kings,
Or Bismarck, with his seraph wings,
Are put to shame by.
How poor are plots to prop a throne,
Beside the pride of having grown
Some bright new blossom, to be known
Some sweet new name by!

Say "*Punch's Own!*"—a friendly hint
For Paul and Son! Both shape and tint
Should be perfection, the last print
Of Flora's finger,
Impressed on perfect petals! Then
Shall the Great Teacher's City deem
Be home for Hafiz, and his pen
O'er love-lays linger!


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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan; Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
Lines of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
Routes in the Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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